The Washington Bee

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THEY SAY.

The colored democrats will strike back.

The charge the "Citizen" made is false.

The colored democrats have made no extravagant demands.

They have told the democrats that the article was published through a mistake.

Stick to your text gentlemen.

It is natural for editors to make mistakes.

Two articles could not get in the same issue through mistake.

Astwood's interview was left out by mistake also?

There is a great deal to be done.

The BEE is the people's "Pilot" and a "Colored American."

The colored democrats are making no greater demand for places than white democrats.

A diplomat will be appointed to the San Domingo mission.

The "Citizen" ought to know that Mr. Cleveland never misses an opportunity.

He did not miss an opportunity when he was renominated.

Colored democrats have just as much right to expect recognition as colored republicans.

Why should colored democrats be abused for expressing their opinions?

Did not the editors of the "Citizen" express their opinion in favor of the republican nominees?

Be careful what you say and how you say it.

Secretary Smith never offered C. H. J. Taylor a messenger's place.

The uncalled for reflection on Mr. Taylor will result in the "Citizen" editor's rebuke.

Taylor never asked for the recordership of the Land Office.

Colored Democrats will organize for their common defense.

The BEE will be the pilot of the people and a defender of American citizens.

Editor fortune has changed his politics again.

Last year he was for Mr. Harrison and against Mr. Cleveland.

This year he is against Mr. Harrison and is for Mr. Cleveland.

Mr. Cleveland is in and Mr. Harrison is out.

How some people change.

He finds Mr. Harrison full of imperfections.

Strange he did not find this out before.

Mr. Harrison made a good president.

He was true to the negro.

Ingratitude is stronger than traitors arm.

Would Mr. Fortune have called Mr. Harrison a traitor if he had been appointed to the Haytian mission?

Mr. Cleveland has no use for ingrates.

Office seeking republicans have turned out to be democrats.

Read the BEE next week.

It will contain a list of the after election colored democrats and the part they took before Mr. Cleveland was elected.

When you see it in the BEE you can depend on it.

Let us have peace.

Colored men in business should be supported.

The success of the race will depend on the support that is received.

The Capital City Bank and the Industrial Building Association are successes.

Call and get your job printing done at this office.

It is natural for some people to get dissatisfied.

The pamphlet business has created some talk among negro editors.

Whenever negro editors become so ashamed of the term negro they ought to hide their heads.

ECHOES OF EMANCIPATION DAY.

To the Editor of the BEE:

Two notably historical events occur with the annual return of the vernal equinox, viz.: "Saint Patrick's Day" and "Emancipation Day."

The similarity of motive which inspires the celebration of these days by two distinct races of people is peculiarly significant—the one being in honor of the patron saint whose edict banished the snakes and toads from Auld Ireland, and the other in remembrance of the patriotic martyr President, whose proclamation abolished human slavery in the District of Columbia. Emblematic of the one race is the Shamrock and Hope of Erin; of the other, the American flag and portrait of Lincoln.

What we have to deal with in this article particularly is the emancipation day parade, of last Monday week, and we firmly believe that if the great author of the emancipation proclamation could have been present in person and witnessed that demonstration in his honor, he would have been tempted to recall that proclamation and allow things to remain as they were.

Early in the forenoon of Monday, wild looking colored men with bright yellow sashes bound around them, and paper rosettes adorning the lappels of their coats, could be seen dashing madly up and down the avenue, on horseback, as if the enemy were about to cross the long bridge. The sidewalks were lined with a conglomerated mass of humanity in which the dusky hue largely predominated, and which, in a measure, accounted for the mad, rushing gallopade of the decorated equestrians.

At a given signal the advance guard sallied out from the place of general rendezvous, and the column moved.

The first objective point was the White House, to be reviewed by President Cleveland. About this time large, black and inky looking clouds began to bank up in the vicinity of Georgetown, which gave a somewhat threatening aspect to the outlook.

Undaunted, however, by the ominous appearance of the heavens, and with a firm belief in the theory, that Providence would temper the wind to the shorn lamb—be that lamb black or white—the heroic band moved onward.

When the President appeared on the north portico of the White House, the troops were passing in front. A singular density of darkishness o'erspread the scene, together with the whites of many eyes concentrated upon him at once.

The procession moved on apace, in striking contrast to previous demonstrations of this character.

Major Cox, arrayed in a gorgeous conglomeration of war paint, feathers, dandelions, ribbons and tinsel, and carrying in his hand something that looked like a decorated skyrocket or minature barber pole, and sitting on superannuated car horse, called "Dandy Jim," led the van. An old and very black individual, similarly adorned, with one leg agout six inches shorter than the other, led the footsore contingent.

A flashy coon, in a one horse buggy, puffing a Pittsburg stogy in the face of his Cleopatra who wore blue specs, was the next attraction; following this was the fellow with the automatic foot-pedal carryall, conveying two dusky damsels, weighing two hundred and fifty pounds each; then some saucy looking coons, on car horses and sandwiched between these and the boys with red shirts and short pants was a green one horse wagon, chalked on the side, "For higher." In this was packed like sardines a motley pot-pie which would far overshadow the one containing four and twenty blackbirds that was set before the king. Finally the tail end was brought up by a soap wagon with a hungry dog running underneath it. Two night line hacks carried the oratorical combustibility which appeared pale and sick.

The higher class colored element was conspicuous by its absence. Hence, the dismal and dilapidated character of the parade. A thunder storm about three p. m. scattered the coons like fog before the morning sun, but, subsequently it was learned that a sort of promiscuous gathering assembled at Lincoln Park, and held sort of an impromptu demonstration in which some inflated chaps were permitted to turn on the gas.

AMOS T. BISSELL.

CLIPPINGS FROM OUR EXCHANGES.

From the Petersburg Record.

The question is often asked, what shall the negro do? The most noble thing he can do is to stand up for his race in every particular that tends to elevate. There is work for every one of us, and lots of it.

From the Fort Worth Item.

The negro race carries on too much pomp and imaginary greatness to be a success in working out the problems that confront us. Let us get down to a solid foundation and build up therefrom, and let the building go on uniformly, alike in all its parts.

From the Central Baptist.

There is a romantic idea in the minds of some of our young sisters that they can reform an attractive and dissipated young man by marrying him. Cold facts reveal the fact that this experiment is nearly always a dismal failure.—She who marries a man who drinks, even moderately, must make up her mind, sooner or later, to be a drunkard's wife

From the Savannae Tribune.

The man who does the most talking can be put down as the least worker. This is ascertained fron experience.

From the Seattle Standard.

If the negro would improve the opportunities he has in America, he would not have to think about Africa. It is the height of nonsensical folly for any one to think of or advocate the deporting or the immigrating of eight million people to Africa or any other place; the very idea is too rediculous and absurd to justify discussion. The negro is at home; it is his duty to make a good citizen of himself both financially and morally and the battle is won.

From the Omaha Progress.

Peter Jackson is here this week, playing Uncle Tom, in a gigantic spectacular Uncle Tom's Cabin. Jackson is a good actor, and that is saying a good deal for a prize-fighter. He not only differs from other pugilists in this respect, but aside from his prowess as a fighter, he is a gentleman in the full sense of the term.

From the Religious News.

Some of the things that keeps our people apart is for the want of confidence in each other We are too afraid of loosing something, or helping some one. If we have an enterprising man among us, we do not encourage him the least by patronizing him. Notice the Jews, they are all rich as a general thing. Why is that? It is because they stand to each other, and help each other. Not so with the colored race, they stand apart, knowing that Jesus says, "united we stand, divided we fall, still we have more religion than any other race on earth.

JAMES H. BLOUNT.

JAMES H. BLOUNT.

Mr. Blount, appointed by President Cleveland to be Chairman of the Committee to visit Hawaii, on March 4 had spent twenty consecutive years as a member of the House of Representatives, and had won the title of democratic Father of that body. He was born at Macon, Georgia, September 12, 1837, and made his appearance in public life when he was elected to Congress in 1872. During his long career in Congress he has served on many of the most important cemmittees. Like most public men, he is by profession a lawyer, and on his retirement from Congress it was his intention to resume his practice at Macon, Ga., but on account of his knowledge of the international relations of the country the President has appointed him to the position previously mentioned.

BUSINESS WOMEN.

There are quite a number of business women in this city who by industry and perseverance have accumulated property and made themselves ornaments to any society.

Mrs. Charles F. Murray is a fashionable hair dresser. She spends her summer at such places as Saratoga, attending to some of the most distinguished people in the country.

Misses Laura F. and Grace Dyson are two of the most enterprising women in the city.

Mrs. Cooper who has a stand in the Center Market is well known in this city as a woman of business qualities.

Mrs. Sis Mason who carries on a large dressmaking establishment has won for herself a reputation of which she should feel proud.

The above are only a few of the many enterprising women in this city.

Pension Office Sweep.

The new Commissioner of Pensions, Judge Lochren, assumed the duties of his office on Tuesday. It is understood that his policy, which has been approved by the President, will be to make a clean sweep of all the officials of the Pension Office who have any voice in determining action upon pension cases or construction of pension laws.

ADMINISTRATION POLICY

THE PRESIDENT OUTLINES A FINANCIAL PROGRAMME.

Gold Payments to be Continued—Harmony in the Cabinet—The Public Credit and the Parity Between Gold and Silver to be Maintained.

President Cleveland on Monday gave to the press the following statement in regard to the financial policy of the Government:

"The inclination on the part of the public to accept newspaper reports concerning the intentions of those charged with the management of our national finances seems to justify my emphatic contradiction of the statement that the redemption of any kind of Treasury notes except in gold has at any time been determined upon or contemplated by the Secretary of the Treasury or any other member of the present Administration. The President and his Cabinet are absolutely harmonious in the determination to exercise every power conferred upon them to maintain the public credit, to keep the public faith, and to preserve the parity between gold and silver, and between all financial obligations of the Government.

"While the law of 1890, forcing the purchase of a fixed amount of silver every month, provides that the Secretary of the Treasury in his discretion may redeem in either gold or silver the Treasury notes given in payment of silver purchases, yet the declaration of the policy of the Government to maintain the parity between the two metals seems so clearly to regulate this discretion as to dictate their redemption in gold.

"Of course perplexities and difficulties have grown out of an unfortunate financial policy which we found in vogue, and embarrassments have arisen from ill-advised financial legislation confronting us at every turn; but with cheerful confidence among the people and a patriotic disposition to co-operate, threatened dangers will be averted pending a legislative return to a better and sounder financial plan. The strong credit of the country still unimpaired and the good sense of our people which has never failed in time of need are at hand to save us from disaster."

CHICAGO WILL WELCOME.

The Lake City Ready for its Distinguished Fair Visitors.

Arrangements are completed for the reception of distinguished visitors at the World's Fair opening. The Presidential party, which, under the present programme, will be the first to arrive, will be met at the Illinois State line by Director General Davis, Governor Altgeld and Mayor Harrison. On arrival at Chicago they will be escorted by militia to the Hotel Lexington, when 21 guns will be fired from the Michigan, if she is in harbor, or from a battery on the Lake Front Park.

The Ducal party will be met by officers of the Exposition and will have a similar escort to the Auditorium, a salute of 17 guns being fired in their honor. After the freedom of the city has been formally tendered both parties by the Mayor, the officers of the Fair will pay their respects.

The button which President Cleveland will touch to start the Fair machinery will connect by wire with an electric valve that will fly open at the slightest touch, will let the steam escape and the great Allis engine will begin to move. At the same time 100,000 incandescent lights will flash in the presence of probably 500,000 persons.

College Girls as Hazers.

The barbarous hazing of five juniors of Delaware College, Ohio, has uncovered similar lawless pranks by girls of the institution. Five girls belonging to the junior class and living at Monnet Hall, the Ladies Seminary, recently formed a class fraternity called Iona Nu. Wednesday night while they were holding a secret meeting, 20 of their classmates broke in upon them. A reception was to be held the following night. A solution of nitrate of silver had been obtained and with this powerful caustic pictures and letters were drawn upon the fair bosoms and naked arms of the bevy of damsels. Only by wearing high-necked dresses and long sleeves could the disfiguring marks be concealed. The barbarities perpetrated by both boys and girls resulted merely from class jealousies. The dispatches do not state what sort of government this college had.

Bishop Brook's Successor.

Dr. William Neilson McVickar, of Holy Trinity Church, Philadelphia, was unanimously agreed upon by the Broad Church Conference of Episcopalians, in session at Boston, as their candidate for Bishop of Massachusetts, to succeed Philips Brooks. On being tendered the office, however, Dr. McVickar declined, and the successor to Philips Brooks is yet to be found.

Dr. Talmage Alarmed.

The Brooklyn Tabernacle is not yet out of danger. Dr. Talmage has again made a statement regarding the financial troubles with which the trustees are battling, and says that he was worried by the fear that the edifice in which he preached would become a theater or a concert hall. He says that $60,000 is necessary to free the church from debt.

A NOTABLE MARRIAGE.

Miss Bradley-Martin Weds the Earl of Craven, in New York.

Seldom, if ever, has New York's 400 been called upon to add lustre to a more gorgeous affair than the marriage of Miss Cornelia Bradley-Martin, the 17-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bradley-Martin, to William George Robert, Earl of Craven, aged about 25 years, which occurred at Grace Church on the 18th inst.

The Bradley-Martin's are among the swellest of the New York nobocrats, and have been conspicuous in the millionaire set of New York for the past dozen years or so, ever since Mrs. Martin's father, Isaac Sherman, the Troy cooper, died and left her $10,000,000, derived from fortunate railroad investments. The bridegroom, beside his nobility, is the possessor of a fortune that brings him an annual income of $100,000. He is 29 years old, in appearance youthful, tall, and fair.

The wedding was the great social event of the season and the preparations were lavish. The floral decorations alone cost $10,000. Both the church and the house on Twentieth street resembled bowers of tropical luxury. The gowns were magnificent, the jewels unsurpassed, and everything was on a scale befitting the occasion. The most widespread interest was attached to the wedding, owing to the social prominence of the bride and groom, and the extreme youthfulness of the bride.

The scene at the church was unique. No sooner was the ceremony concluded than pandemonium reigned in the church. Women jostled each other in a struggle to reach the chancel and pluck the roses. The few attendants left in charge by the ushers could do little with the women. Those who reached the chancel had a hard time getting away with their prizes. Then scrambling over the pews became very popular. It looked like a gigantic hurdle race, where the jumpers wore skirts to impede and not to hide their legs. Visions of pink and blue and gray ankles were frequent as rays of sunlight in an April thunder storm. The crowd of women outside broke into the church and joined in the mad rush to see and to obtain souvenirs. It took the guests two hours to get out of the church.

There was also a great crush at the reception.

The wedding presents were numerous and costly, the jewels given by Mrs. Martin, Mrs. Sherman and the Dowager Countess of Craven, the Earl's grandmother, being magnificent. Mrs. Sherman's gift, a necklace of pearls, three strings, is said to have cost $60,000. Mrs. Martin's gift, a tiara of diamonds, an exact copy of one worn by the Empress Josephine, is composed of diamonds of the purest water.

Italy's Royal Jubilee.

King Humbert and Queen Margherita received, with magnificent state ceremonial, the congratulations of the various sovereigns through their Ambassadors, on the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage, at Rome, on the 22d inst. The envoys presented the congratulations of the heads of their respective states, and United States Minister Potter presented an autograph letter from President Cleveland, conveying the expressions of the President's pleasure over the happy occasion.

The Emperor of Germany was received with great distinction at Rome.

Gold for the Treasury.

It is reported in New York among financiers that the reason President Cleveland issued his proclamation about the Government's financial policy was to reassure the New York bankers, who had agreed to turn $30,000,000 in gold over to the Treasury Department. The Treasury Department in Washington reported it had received enough offers of gold for the present for all demands. Should the gold reserve be depleted it is believed Mr. Cleveland will call an extra session of Congress.

Tennessee Starts State Bank Notes.

A law has been passed by the Legislature and approved by the Governor, authorizing State banks to issue notes secured by a deposit of United States, State or county bonds, currency to be issued not in excess of 90 per cent. of their market value. The State currency is limited to $25,000,000.

The Detroit is Queen.

The new United States cruiser Detroit, in her trial trip on Long Island Sound, proved herself the fastest cruiser of her displacement in the world. Her average speed is estimated at 18½ knots, but during a part of her four hours' trial trip on the Sound she made over 20 knots, or upward of 23 miles per hour.

The Russian Treaty.

A cable message received at the State Department, Washington, says that the Emperor of Russia has signed the extradition treaty between the United States and Russia, and that the ratifications have been exchanged by the United States Minister and the Russian Foreign Office.

Money Conference to be Held.

Secretary Gresham is authority for the statement that the International Monetary Conference will be held at Brussels May 30, the day fixed upon. The President will probably announce the full personnel of the Commission from the United States this week.

THE BEE

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W. CALVIN CHASE, EDITOR.

RACE LEADERSHIP.

With but a few exceptions, race leadership among the negroes is a failure.

Subsequent to reconstruction or a very few years after the emancipation of the negro, colored men with but limited education aspired to leadership; some of them were ornaments to society as well as valuable acquisitions to the government. The higher some of them got, the bigger fools they appeared to be. Some got so high that they have left their people and arrogated to themselves that they were the government and the people were serfs.

A display of their own folly and ignorance soon hurled them from the topmost rounds of their, seeming, popularity and placed them where they belonged. There were two or three who did all in their power to ameliorate the condition of their people, but, they got no credit, and would often receive a buse and condemnation because they could not turn the entire government over to the malcontents.

There is no man in this country who is entitled to more respect and consideration than the man who was an honor to the race while senator representing the State of Mississippi, Register of the Treasury and now Recorder of Deeds. He is a man of ability no one knows this better than those who know him best. While it is true, his enemies are numerous, he has never been one to do them an injury, although he has had it in his power. No man is more liberal to those in need and no one is more ready to give a helping hand to the down trodden than this distinguished representative of the negro.

No position that he has ever held has been too large for him; no distinguished honor that has been conferred upon him has been the cause to affect him with the big head, which has been so characteristic of so many of the representatives of the race.

In a very short time, no doubt, this gentleman will retire from official life, but not from active participation in public affairs, business enterprises and the interests of his race.

HUNGRY OFFICE SEEKERS

Will President Cleveland satisfy some of the hungry Afro-American candidates by giving them a little recognition? They are terribly hungry and are getting impatient—The Union,

It is true that a number of colored men, calling themselves democrats, are applicants for office under this administration, and their efforts are no more persistent than those exercised by white men, who also, claim that they are democrats.

If certain colored men have an idea that there is as much for them in the democratic party as there is in the republican party, why can't they have the same privilege of selecting their choice or exercising such right as white men? Colored men have the same right to apply for positions under this administration as white men, especially when they have supported the party in power. The editors of the "American Citizen" are office holders and have depended on office for a living, but they are not inclined to treat fairly colored men who say they are democrats and are seeking recognition from Mr. Cleveland.

Colored editors as well as colored republicans must learn that this is a progressive age and men as well as parties have changed since reconstruction.

SHOULD BE ISSUED.

Notwithstanding some of our newspapers opposing the pamphlet ides suggested by the Hon. Fred Douglas and Miss Wells, we hope they will be issued.—Savannah Labor Union Recorder.

The editor of the Recorder entertains the same opinion as a few others. No plausible reason has been given, as yet, why a pamphlet should be issued. The negroes can do a great deal more to show to foreign nations that they have been misrepresented than by issuing a pamphlet.

The "Petersbuag Record," a bright, newsy, four page folio has reached our sanctum. We welcome it to the field of journalism.

THE PRESIDENT IS DETERMINED.

PETER H. CLARK FILES HIS PAPERS AND TAKES LEAVE

Since the inauguration of President Cleveland the city has been filled with office seekers. Every place under the government has been demanded, but, the President being such a stern believer in civil service reform, there has been but a few changes made in the classified service. The colored contingent of the democratic party will not remain much longer in the city; the President, however, intimated that he would not make any recess appointments as long as the applicants remained in the city.

There is a great deal of uneasiness among the colored democrats who have been in the city since the 4th of March; there is every reason to believe that Mr. Cleveland will recognize such colored democrats as will be a credit to the party, and will have influence among the colored people of this country. Mr. Cleveland is no different from republican presidents; men of merit will be recognized by him, be they black or white. It was supposed that the President had sent for Prof Clark, of St. Louis, but, upon investigation, the BEE has been informed that such is not the case. Prof. Clark has filed his papers for a place, the Recordership it is supposed and has left for his home in St. Louis, and he has advised his associates to do likewise.

This advice dosen't seem to satisfy the colored contingent. It is reliably stated that the President does not intend to appoint a colored democrat as long as he remains in the city; that he intends to recognize colored men is true, but he intends to take his time.

THAT PAMPHLET.

If Mr. Douglass and Co., who are engaged in the pamphlet publishing business could keep the negro from attending the World's Fair, probably the pamphlets would have more effect, but they cannot be kept away, therefore, there should be no pamphlets, it is too much like saying that fish is stink and at the same time eating it,—Savannah Tribune.

The "Tribune" is away off. kike the "Freeman," "Statesman" and "New South," on the pamphlet question, neither of which has given any substantial reason why such a pamphlet as proposed by Mr. Douglass should not be published. In fact, we are inclined to believe that these negro reprerentative papers are more inclined to discuss the pamphlet more in the abstract than to undertake a tangible argument against its publication.

We hope the pamphlet will be published as outlined by Mr. Douglass.—The Sentinel.

There has not been sufficient reasons stated, as yet, why the pamphlet should be issued by Mr. Douglass or any one else. There is a great deal more important work to be done for the race than the issuing of a pamphlet. The BEE has no hesitancy in saying that, it believes that Mr. Douglass is sincere and means well, but, there is no necessity for a pamphlet.

A DIFFERENCE.

Perhaps the colored editors throughout the country can see, to a great extent, that it is not always the fault of the Southern white people that colored men are killed and lynched, or accused of crimes committed. The two, recent, murders in Maryland of highly respectable white citizens should be condemned by the entire press of the country. Indeed the white people of that State, and the counties in which these murders were committed, have shown their good sense by allowing the law to take its course. Had these crimes been committed farther South, Judge Lynch would have executed the law without judge or jury. The Bee is inclined to believe that it is the brutal negro and white element of the South that commits these crimes. It is but seldom that you hear of a highly respecctable colored citizen being lynched for some outrage committed on white or colored ladies of the South; the white people are learning to discriminate between the brute and the refined element in the colored race. There is a great deal that the negro representatives can do in reforming this element. There is too much color line drawn, even in the courts of justice. Some colored attorneys are of the opinion that a man is prosecuted on account of his color.

JUDGE KIMBALL'S DECISION

The decision of Judge Kimball not holding agents responsible for acts, which rightly belong to the principals, is in the opinion of some based upon the same principles laid down by Mr. Bishop on contracts. A house that is placed in an agent's hands to collect rents without authority to improve the property; certainly, when a nuisance exists and the principal is out of the city, the authorities may, in that case, step in and abate the nuisance, and charge the expenses to the principal, although he may be out of town.

On the other hand if the agent is under contract to do and not to do certain acts and if he does some thing contrary to his agreement, although he may be directed by the authorities, the principal, if the principles of law on contracts are correct, would not be bound. Attorney Thomas differs with the decision of the Court and the question now is, will the decision of the Court stand against the opinion of Attorney Thomas?

GOT ON WAR PAINT.

Mr. H. C. Smith, of Alabama, is the authority for the statement that the BEE is now making and he wants it known that it is no secret. The report is that the two office holding editors, Messrs. Thornton and Calloway, are to be decapitated on occount of their unwarrantable attack on the colored democrats who are in the city, applicants for office. When the article appeared last week a great deal of indignation was manifested by the association of colored democrats.

Whether the colored democrats will be successful in decapitating Messrs, Thornton and Calloway is a question that time will decide.

NOT SURPRISING.

EDITOR FORTUNE MAY APPLY FOR THE HAYTIAN MISSION.

It will not be surprising to the Bee to see published in some great daily paper of this country the application of editor T. Thomas Fortune for the Haytian Mission. Mr. Fortune supported Mr. Cleveland in 1888, when he was defeated by Mr. Harrison, and after the inauguration of Mr. Harrison, Mr. Fortune applied for the Haytian mission in such a manner until some weak minded republicans concluded that he was about to be appointed.

During the four years incumbency of Mr. Harrison, editor Fortune had hopes of being appointed to the Haytian mission or to some other important position, and Mr. Cleveland did not fail to receive the attention of Mr. Fortune's vituperations.

Things have changed again and now Mr. Fortune is praising Mr. Cleveland and abusing ex-President Harrison. The result will be that the Bee's esteemed contemporary will apply for the Haytian mission or for some other place under this administration.

SABBATH SCHOOLS OF THE DISTRICT.

In visiting the Sabbath Schools of the District, Mr. E. P. Clemens, the musical director of the Sabbath School Union, says, the schools of color compare favorably with any of the schools of any other race in the District, and they need not be ashamed to have any Sabbath School worker visit them.

He seems to think that their success is due, first, to the fact of their having good, scholarly gentlemen for their Superintendents; secondly, in having good, competent and interesting instructors, as teachers.

Of course, these qualities cause parents to be interested, hence the reciprocity. As to the musical part of the program, it needs no enconium, for it is a well known fact that the people of color are the best natural singers earth has ever been blest with.

The noted musician, W. T. Giffee, says of their original songs, "the melody and sweetness with which they sing them has never been imitated by human hands, save by the violin."

In this connection, we can well bring in a stanza from that famed man, Charles Wesley, whose life is known by all Methodist readers:

"Who has a right like us to sing,
Us whom his mercy praises?
Merry our hearts, for Christ our King,
Cheerful are all our voices."

While some of our schools have in attendance their three and five hundred, yet, there is plenty of room, and the invitation on the outer door of each school, says: "Come parents and bring your children.",

A SUMMER RESORT.

Mr. Robert H. Key has opened a fine summer club house in the county boyond Good Hope. Mr. Key proposes to make this summer resort first class in every particular. Mrs. Key, the wife of Mr. Key, is now putting the place in proper order, and on or about May 1st there will be a grand opening.

CARDINAL MEZZOFANTI.

He Was a Monster of Languages and a Walking Polyglot.

Lord Byron said of Giuseppe Gaspardo Mezzofanti, who died in Rome March 15, 1849, that he was a monster of languages, a Briareus of parts of speech and a walking polyglot. The description was a just one. Even in his early youth Mezzofanti exhibited his peculiar talent for mastering languages. He had an extraordinary memory, and before he was of age had acquired Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Arabic, Coptic, Spanish, French and Swedish. At twenty-three he was Professor of Arabic at the University of Bologna. As chaplain of a hospital in the same city he made the acquaintance of all the foreign patients there, and while ministering to the wants of the invalids acquired their languages. In this way he learned German, Hungarian, Bohemian, Wallachian, Servian, Russian, Polish and Croatian. Whenever strangers arrived at the hotels he made their acquaintance for the sole purpose of studying the peculiarities of their phraseology and pronunciation. Becoming chief keeper of the Vatican Library in Rome his opportunities for linguistic study were greatly increased, and he made further additions to his already immense vocabulary. He became proficient in Irish, Welsh, Lappish, Sanscrit, Persian, Georgian, Armenian and Chinese, and was so thoroughly at home in the dialectical varieties of the languages of Europe that he could pass from one to the other with the utmost ease. Though Mezzofanti knew much he produced little. He was the author of but one book, and that was of an unimportant character.

A Romance of To-Day.

This world has a good deal of romance, and romance is the silver lining to the cloud of hard materialism of which life is largely composed; and the romantic is not confined to the narrow region occupied by poets or painters, but is met in the workshop, in the harvest field, and in the woodland, and all men are the better for meeting it.

Only a little while ago a hired man who lives near Chicago went to town to purchase a pair of overalls, little dreaming of what was to follow. He was not an imaginative hired man. Along the cool, sequestered way of life he kept the noiseless tenar of his way, and his hopes and dreams never soared above the plow and harrow and the luscious bales of hay.

However, to return to our theme, as the "solitary horsemen" novelists say, the hired man went to the store and purchased a shapely pair of overalls, for which he paid seventy-five cents in coin of the realm, and then he returned to his home and donned the princely clothes. It is not recorded whether they fitted him, but little boots it whether they did or not; no man can expect to purchase a bridegroom's outfit for seventy-five cents.

He naturally put his hand in the pocket of his new garment, and there discovered a note written by the girl who made the overalls, and asking the purchaser to write to her. The mind of the hired man grasped the possibilities of the situation; he wrote to her. Could anything be more romantic, more like a novel than this? He received the following answer from the young lady:—

"I am glad you wrote to me; I wanted to know if there really was a man fool enough to buy seventy-five cent overalls."

Superstitions of Scotch Fishermen.

Some still existing superstitions among fishermen are communicated by a resident. At the beginning of the herring season the crew all try to seize the herring first on board to see if it be a male or a female. If it is a male their fishing may be expected to be a poor one; if a female a good one. Sometimes, however, the skipper secures it, and hides it away, salting and laying it aside for the season. The boat must not be turned against the sun.

Certain animals considered of ill omen must not be spoken of in the boat, and ministers in this respect occupy the same place as rabbits, hares and pigs. Fishermen do not like to lend anything to a neighboring boat lest their luck should go with it. If they lend a match they will contrive—secretly, if possible—to break it and keep part, hoping thereby to retain their luck.

Their dislike to have anything stolen is increased by the fear that the thief may have stolen their luck with it. To ask the question, "Where are you going?" of any one who is going on board is equivalent to destroying all his chances for that time. Persons of certain names are held to be of bad omen, the dreaded names being different in different villages.

Out of Place.

Men may be exceedingly fond of "womanish" women in their homes—women who laugh and cry in a breath; whose caprices come and go with the wind; but woe to the wage earner who is hypersensitive! She is out of place in shop or office, and is soon made to realize the fact. When a women enters a business career, she should lay aside not her womanliness, but her womanishness. Not long ago a woman visiting a publication office at its busiest time complained rather querulously that she "was not even offered a chair." It is foolish and unnecessary to demand in the rush and hurry of business the formalities and attentions of the drawing-room. If a woman is considerate of others, she will certainly receive consideration and civility from her associates. More ought not to be insisted upon. When a woman is found who gets on in business as well as a man, it is generally also found that she imitates the methods of a man, goes about her work steadily and systematically, and, it is safe to say, leaves her tears and exactions at home.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

Carlyle W. Harris' health is breaking down from anxiety over his fate.

It is reported that Jim Corbett, the pugilist, has incipient consumption.

One-half of the locked-out New York clothing cutters have returned to work.

The anniversary of Shakespeare's birthday was celebrated on the 23d inst. at Stratford-on-Avon.

Mrs. Almira Hancock, widow of Major General Winfield S. Hancock, died in New York on the 20th inst.

William Muldoon, the wrestler and trainer, is in danger of losing an eye from an accident in a wrestling bout.

Edwin Booth, the great actor, has again had a slight attack of paralysis, but no immediate danger is apprehended.

The granting of what is practically universal suffrage in Belgium quieted the strikers and most of them returned to work.

The ninth annual report of the Civil Service Commission urges that fourth-class postmasters be placed in the classified service.

Mr. Gladstone in reply to a deputation said he did not believe that legislation by Parliament would settle the eight hours' workday question.

The Earl of Derby, one of the most eminent of English noblemen, is dead, aged 67 years. He was the fifteenth in the line of Earls of Derby.

The President expects to be absent from Washington about a week in attendance upon the naval review and the opening of the World's Fair.

Sensational charges have been made at Tacoma, Wash., involving a number of custom officials, in a daring plot to smuggle opium and Chinamen.

A number of Explorer Peary's backers in Philadelphia have withdrawn their subscriptions because he insists on taking his wife along on his North Pole trip.

Amalla, a fugitive from justice in New Mexico, is reported to have stirred up a band of rebels, who, with him at their head, killed 130 Mexican troops in battle.

David M. Stone and William C. Prime, of the New York *Journal of Commerce*, have sold their controlling interest, but Mr. Stone will stay with the paper.

O. M. Barnes, of Lansing Mich., has paid out $825,000 to help his son out of his difficulties incurred in the failure of the Lansing Iron and Engine Works and the Lansing Engine Company.

Mr. J. C Carter, counsel for the United States before the Bering Sea Tribunal, declared in his argument that seals were not wild beasts but were under the care and nurture of the United States.

It appears that the two refugees recently received by Minister Egan, and who were ordered to be given up by Secretary Gresham, attempted to escape, and one (Fluentis) was captured by the Chilian authorities.

New York has cabled an order to Saxony for a portable steam disinfecting apparatus which will not only thoroughly disinfect all articles by streams of steam, but thoroughly dry and ventilate the goods and turn them out odorless.

It is stated that Herr Krupp will present his mammoth gun to Chicago, after the World's Fair and that city will construct a fortification for its reception on the lake front as an object-lesson for the naval school to be established there.

Not content with the splendid mechanical triumph presented in the quadruple perfecting press, the Messrs. Hoe & Co. have designed and completed a perfecting color press which will print four colors on a single page, and will turn out issues of either eight, twelve, sixteen or twenty-four pages, folded and ready for delivery.

The lower House of the New York Legislature, at the last moment, passed the Anti-Monopoly bill upon which the Senate had already taken favorable action. It is not believed that Governor Flower will interpose any objections. The bill practically renders all trusts illegal and imposes a penalty of $5,000 and one years' imprisonment.

Four boys, with an aggregate cash capital of 56 cents, left New York on Monday last for Chicago to see the World's Fair. Now one of them lies almost mortally wounded in a hospital, having been struck by a railroad train; one is a prisoner in charge of the Gerry Society, and the other two are safely home, having backed out before crossing the North River.

A sensational prank of college students was played last week by the sophomore fraternity, the Delta Omricron Alphas, upon the Sigma Zeta Mus, a Greek letter fraternity of the junior class. Five students of the latter society were branded in the face with lunar caustic so as to disfigure them for life. The victims swore out warrants for the offenders. The penalty is from one to twenty years in prison.

The President is expected to appoint by the first day of May three Commissioners at $5,000 a year apiece and expenses (with clerical assistance), authorized by the last Congress, to negotiate with the five civilized tribes for the abolition of the tribal conditions and government and the conversion of what is now called Indian Territory into a regular territory of the United States, with a view to its ultimate admission as a State. The President will appoint ex-Senator Dawes as the Republican member of the Commission, but he has not as yet selected the two Democrats.

The abstract of reports made to the Comptroller of the Currency showing the condition of the national banks in the United States at the time of the last call, Monday, the 6th day of March, has been prepared at the Treasury Department. The aggregate of the resources is $3,347,721,223. In this connection it is interesting to note that the gold coin held aggregates $99,857,235; gold certificates, $69,098,790; gold clearing house certificates, $4,939,000. Loans and discounts reached the enormous sum of $2,188,000,000. Among the liabilities capital stock paid in aggregates $688,000,000 and individual deposits $1,751,000,000.

EXIT FROM SING SING.

TWO MURDERERS MAKE A SENSATIONAL ESCAPE.

Overpowered the Guards, Threw Pepper in the Eyes of Watchmen Hulse and Locked Him in a Cell—Carlyle Harris Had a Chance.

Murderers Thomas Pallister and Frank W. Rohle, both under sentence of death, escaped from the condemned cells in the Death House at Sing Sing prison about 8 o'clock Thursday night last and have not yet been captured. It was one of the most daring escapes ever made from Sing Sing prison, and the first escape of a murderer since the electrical death law was passed.

Keeper Hulse made the following statement regarding the escape of the two prisoners: "About 7.30 last night Rohle asked me to warm his supper on the stove in the corridor, saying that he was not feeling very well. I did so, and the space between the bars of the cell door being very narrow, I opened the door in order to pass the food in to him. As soon as the door was opened, Rohle threw some fine stuff into my face. I do not know whether it was pepper or dirt. Rohle then grabbed me by the throat and forced me against the bars of Pallister's cell. Pallister reached through the bars, grabbed my hands and held them behind my back while Rohle took my revolver and keys away from me. Rohle then released Pallister and they marched me into Rohle's cell, No. 2. They then asked the other men if they wanted to escape, but they all said they did not."

Before escaping Pallister and Rohle unlocked the cells of condemned murderers Carlyle W. Harris, Osmond, the wife murderer, and Geoghan, the Brooklyn murderer, and invited these three men to go with them to gain their freedom, but they refused and remained in their cells. Harris was in a nervous condition, as he was just recovering from a fit of sickness.

Pallister and Rohle, after opening the cells, managed to climb to the skylight in the roof of the Death House, which they quickly smashed and crawled through onto the roof. After getting through the glass skylight they had to break through the tarred paper roof of the Death House. This was accomplished by Pallister, who was armed with an iron bar. They ran along to the North end of the Death House and then jumped down, leaving their footprints in the earth. They had little difficulty then in jumping from the Death House, which is only a one-story building.

There are no guards on watch outside of the prison at night and the two condemned murderers made their way down the slope or bluff from the prison grounds to the shore, where they easily obtained a row boat which is used by the prison officials. In this boat they are supposed to have rowed across the river to some point at or near Nyack or Haverstraw. Before they left the Death House Pallister took Keeper Hulse's hat and shoes. He tore the gold letters "keeper" from the hat. Both murderers were dressed in dark clothes, as the prisoners in the Death House do not wear the prison garb stripes.

Warden Brown has suspended Keepers Hulse, Murphy, John Maher and Keeper Flynn. Maher and Flynn were supposed to be doing guard duty in and about the death-house. It is thought very strange that the latter heard no signs of a struggle when Murphy and Hulse were overpowered.

Assistant District Attorney McIntyre of New York, says that Rohle's brother arrived in this country last week with $14,000 to effect his release. He had supposed the money was to be used in a legal way. Rohle has sworn to kill McIntyre at the first opportunity.

A terrific hurricane was blowing at the time of the escape.

HOME RULE TRIUMPHS.

The Bill Passes Second Reading by 43 Majority.

The Home Rule bill passed its second reading, in the House of Commons, by 43 majority, the vote standing 347 to 304. Gladstone's triumph was witnessed by an enormous crowd of spectators. The result was greeted with lusty cheers by Liberals and Nationalists. Much bitterness marked the closing hours of debate, the bitterness being on the side of the Unionists and Conservatives, who felt rather than knew that Gladstone's measure was sure of victory. Throughout the debate has been characterized by extravagant predictions and violent threats on the part of the tories, while both Gladstone and his followers have shown the utmost coolness and moderation. The final passage of the measure is not doubted, and its rejection by the House of Lords seem equally certain. It is expected Mr. Gladstone will then seek to overthrow the power of the Lords.

Will Not Have Mr. Judd.

Count Kalnoky, the Austrian Premier, has given notice to American Minister Grant that the Austrian Government will not grant an exequatur to Mr. Max Judd, of St. Louis, appointed by President Cleveland as Consul General for the United States at Vienna. The reason given is that Mr. Judd is an ex-Austrian subject, and not that he is a Jew.

Disorder in Ireland.

The Irish Nationalists and Orangemen of Belfast, are keeping up the rioting and the military are kept busy preserving order. A thousand Catholics were routed from the Belfast shipyards by the Protestants.

Philadelphia's New Postmaster.

President Cleveland has appointed W. Wilkins Carr postmaster of Philadelphia, in place of John M. Field, resigned. Mr. Carr is a prominent local lawyer and Democrat, and 40 years of age.

The Old Liberty Bell.

The old Liberty bell left Philadelphia on Tuesday on the Pennsylvania Railroad for the Columbian fair. It was received with great enthusiasm at many places en route.

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W. Fowler, 318 3rd S. E.

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BOSTON, MASS.

Wm. L. Reed, 93¾ Cambridge st.

ALEXANDRIA VIRGINIA,

W. A. Carter. 313 Wilkes street.

SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1893

Locals.

Prof. Wm. V. Turnel preached at St. Mary's Church last Sabbath.

Little Lotta who is to appear in this city May 3d. is having quite an ovation in New Jersey.

WANTED: At this office two ladies to learn the printing business. Permanent work. Apply at once.

Dr. F. J. Shadd is making arrangements to present Rev. F. J. Grimkie with a purse to enable him to visit the World's Fair.

The Concert, Wednesday, May 3d. at Metropolitan Church, M street, will be a grand affair.

THE READING AND B. AND O.

The Baltimore and Ohio and the Reading railroads are two of the greatest roads in the country. Not only are they great, but they are the safest roads. It is seldom that you hear of an accident on either of these roads.

TO BE A BENEDICT.

Mr. James E. Harris, the faithful messenger to the District Commissioners is to become a benedict on Thursday evening, May 25th. The fortunate lady is Miss Susie A. Cooke. Mr. Harris has been in the District government service for a number of years and by his polite and affable manners he has won the respect and confidence of those under whom he is employed. Miss Cooke is a Washington lady of a wide acquaintance of friends. They both have the congratulations of the BEE.

Besides Little Lotta and Madame Selika, Profs. Velosko and Lawrence will delight Washington people Wednesday, May 3d. at the grand concert at Metropolitan Church on M street.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The regular monthly meeting of the Industrial Building and Saving Company will be held at Lincoln Memorial Church, 11th and R streets n. w., Monday evening, May 1st, at 8 o'clock. The members of the company are particularly urged to come out to this meeting, as it will be the eighth anniversary of the organization of the company, and the secretary will present a full statement of the entire business done by the company since its organization.

Apr. 29, It.

PERSONAL.

Mr. C. E. Cuney will leave the city shortly for Chicago.

Hon. H. C. C. Astwood left the city Tuesday for New York City.

Prof. Peter H. Clark, of St. Louis, Mo., left for his home Monday.

Mrs. Ella V. C. Williams, of Abbiville, S. C., will arrive in the city May 18th and will remain ten days.

Mr. Simon Pocher has returned to the city from Fortress Monroe, where he has been on a visit to witness the naval review.

Mr. Henry Johnson, of the Recorder's Office, was taken suddenly ill last week and had to be conveyed to his home. He has improved.

Capt. Geo. D. Groham, of the Pension Office, who has been ill with the pneumonia at his home in Anacostia, is again at his desk, greatly to the gratification of his friends.

Joseph Cuney, Jr., nephew of Mr. C. E. Cuny, died in Boston, Mass., Sunday, April 23d, of pneumonia. He was a bright little boy who had a brilliant future before him. Mr. Cuney, senior, has the sympathy of his friends.

PLAYING POKER FOR A GOLD MINE.

Kettle Belly Brown Lost His Share of the Rich Property.

Kettle Belly Brown was a well-known character of Virginia City, Nev., says the Spokane *Enterprise*. Erstwhile Comstockers who have wandered forth into other regions of this fair land very frequently develop into capable liars, and if Kettle Belly is responsible for the biography of himself published in this article he is unquestionably as gifted as any of his compatriots who have gone before him.

The article states that Mackay, Fair, Sharon and Jones staked Brown with grub to go on a prospecting tour; that he discovered the celebrated California mine of this place on the trip, and that they all became equal partners in the mine, which was valued at $5,000,000 at that time. This article explains how Brown lost his interest in the mine as follows:

"Brown was always a sport; so were his partners. One evening in 1874 he and his four partners met in a room in the International Hotel in Virginia City. One of the party suggested a game of 'draw.' That settled it. 'Draw' had to come, and it came pretty swift, as the sequel will show.

"At first the stakes were not large—$1 ante and $100 limit—but as the game progressed the ante was raised to $10 and the limit knocked out of sight. Presently Mr. Brown picked up three jacks. He raised the ante $1,000. Jim Fair passed out; so did Mr. Jones. Mackay saw the raise on two pair. Sharon covered the raise on a pair of kings and then they drew cards. Brown picked up his two draw-cards and bet $1,000. Mackay raised it $10,000 and Sharon made it good. Brown then came back at them, and saw the raise, and elevated the pot to the extent of his share in the California mine. In a voice that was tremulous with excitement, Mackay announced that he would 'see it.' Sharon, cool as an iceberg, simply said, 'I'm thar.'

"'Four jacks,' said Brown.

"Sharon looked inquiringly at Mackay. 'That beats me,' said the latter, throwing down three queens and a pair of eights.

"'I have four kings,' said Sharon, 'and I guess I own three-fifths of the California.'

"After this Brown and Mackay drew out of the game, but Sharon, Jones and Fair continued to play until daybreak. Just as the golden haze of approaching day came over the mountain peaks Sharon became sole owner of the mine on a hand. Mackay, Fair and Jones afterwards became part owners of the mine by purchase from Sharon, but Brown was never in it again."

The Cocoanut Crab.

The cocoanut crab inhabits the islands of the Indian ocean and seems to be in his element when sitting astride a limb high up in a cocoanut tree. An average sized specimen of the species fills a four-gallon jar to overflowing, the "overflow" being the alcohol necessary to the preservation of such things. He is a powerful looking crustacean and seems well adapted to his trade, which chiefly consists of plucking cocoanuts, husking them with his enormous claws, and digging the meat out through the "eyes," which you have often noticed situated near the small end of the nut. Cocoanuts are originally inclosed in a three-cornered covering or husk, which consists of a woody fiber of coarse texture and a brownish yellow color. This fiber surrounds each nut in a layer from one to two and one-half inches in thickness.

The cocoanut crab collects large quantities of this fiber and constructs a large, dome-shaped "house" or nest, in which he can always be found when not out in quest of juicy nuts. The natives of most of the islands which this crab inhabits call it by a name which signifies "the bird of God," and they will not eat its flesh, even though suffering the pangs of extreme hunger. On certain days of each year they kill cocoanut crabs for the fat which accumulates in the region of the tail. This fat is used in sacrificial and other ceremonial rights.

The Making of Scissors.

Though no complexities are involved in the making of scissors, or much skill required, yet the process of manufacture is very interesting. They are forged from good bar steel heated to redness, each blade being cut off with sufficient metal to form the shank, or that destined to become the cutting part and bow, or that which later on is fashioned into the holding portion. For the bow a small hole is punched, and this is afterward expanded to the required size by hammering it on a conical anvil, after which both shank and bow are filed into a more perfect shape and the hole bored in the middle for the rivet. The blades are next ground and the handles made smooth and burnished with oil and emery, after which the pairs are fitted together and tested as to their easy working. They are not yet finished, however. They have to undergo hardening and tempering and be again adjusted, after which they are finally put together again and polished for the third time. In comparing the edges of knives and scissors it will be noticed, of course, that the latter are not in any way so sharply ground as the former, and that in cutting, scissors crush and bruise more than knives.

The Dromedary Parcel Post.

The Dromedary parcel post service in the German territories of southwestern Africa has given results better than were expected. The dromedaries are adapted to the climate, are not affected by the prevalent cattle diseases, and are not made footsore in stony regions and do not suffer extreme thirst when deprived of water for a week. They travel, each carrying a weight of two hundred and fifty pounds, as fast as an ox team.

Madame Selika and Little Lotta, the five year old musical genius will both participate in the concert May 3d, at Metropolitan Church, on M street.

Secretary Thurber May Resign.

It is said at Washington that Private Secretary Thurber finds his duties under President Cleveland too exacting, and longs to get back to his law office. E. G. Dunnelle, of the New York *Times*, is mentioned as a possible successor.

Historic Railroad Exhibit.

A special train of ten locomotives and twelve cars, illustrating the progress of the railroad equipment of the world, left Baltimore for Chicago, where it will be part of the Baltimore and Ohio's exhibit. Among the old locomotives are the Atlantic, the first of the grasshopper time; the Mazeppa, the first of the crab type, and the Rocket, the first locomotive used on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad. All these are in their original form as built in 1832, 1836 and 1835, respectively.

Uncle Sam Must Repay.

Several million dollars will be taken from the Treasury for the refund of duties erroneously collected, under the recent decision of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in New York, on the sorting clause of the wool tariff. Certain classes of good wools are held by court not to come under the sorting clause and to be subject only to ad valorem duty. Refunds will be necessary where double duty has been collected.

Edwin Booth's Condition.

Edwin Booth's condition has improved so much that Dr. Smith said: "Mr. Booth is doing well. He has recovered the use of his right arm and leg, the muscles of his face have relaxed somewhat and his eyes are clearer. I think no immediate danger of death is to be apprehended, but, of course, there are still grave fears."

A $2,000,000 Real Estate Deal.

One of the largest real estate deals made for years has just been consummated by John M. Golding, acting for a number of wealthy men in New York. The properties all lie together, being Nos. 32 to 42 Broadway, and Nos. 49 to 71 New street, and the price was $2,000,000. The intention is to erect a 14-story office building costing about $1,500,000.

The Eskimos Are Out.

The Eskimos have deserted their huts in the World's Fair grounds and will start a show of their own outside the exposition fence. This was the culmination of a long series of restrictions placed on them. During the storm of last week they took up temporary lodgings at a hotel on Hope Avenue, near Sixty-fourth Street, Chicago.

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will soon be in active operation giving employment to our own people The management is making strenuous efforts to put in operation in the near future Iron and Coal Mines as we have thousands of miners who are members of the Association.

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Several dry goods stores centrally located will be put in operation in the fall, at least by December 1st. One will be located at Washington, D. C., one at Charleston, West Virginia, one at Lynchburg, Va., and one in Richmond, Virginia, or possibly in other sections as the managers are determined by God's help to push the Association to the front and start up business in every place where the people interest themselves and take shares in the Association. This also being a Building and Loan Association it has already made loans on real estate in Virginia and North Carolina.

EDWIN BOOTH'S FIRST BOW.

Appeared as Tressel in Richard III. With His Father's Spurs.

Edwin Booth's and Frank Mayo's first speaking parts were the same—Tressel in "Richard III." Mayo was a failure in it in San Francisco more than thirty years ago. Edwin Booth played the part at the Boston Museum on September 10, 1849.

He was then acting as companion and dresser to his father, says *Waverly Magazine*, and a half hour before the play was to begin was standing in the wings of the stage where Jacob Thoman, the prompter, was arranging some details of the play.

Thoman was also cast for Tressel, and annoyed at the double task imposed upon him, turned to Edwin and urged him to take his place on the stage. The lad (he was then but sixteen) finally consented, and, dressing for the part, sought his father's dressing-room, where he found the elder Booth dressed for the part of Richard and waiting for the summons of the call boy.

The father surveyed the son critically for a moment and then asked abruptly:

"Who was Tressel?"

"A messenger from the fields of Tewksbury."

"What was his mission?"

"To bear the news of the defeat of the King's party."

"How did he make the journey?"

"On horseback."

"Where are the spurs?"

Glancing down the son noted their absence and said he had not thought of them.

"Here, take mine."

Edwin undid his father's spurs and tied them on his boots. When his work on the stage was ended he again sought his father's dressing-room and found him sitting seemingly in deep thought, as before.

"Have you done well?" was the question that greeted him as he entered.

"I think so," was the reply.

"Then give me my spurs," and Tressel replaced the spurs on Gloster's feet.

It was thus that the greatest player of his time made his first bow to the public, of which in ten short years he was to become the idol.

Primitive Cooking.

One of the most healthful kinds of corn bread was that used in Kentucky half a century ago, when people were compelled to live on the simplest and most natural fare. Salt was worth a dollar a pound, and a "skillet" was an article of luxury. There were three preparations of corn meal in Kentucky, all mixed alike, but baked differently; the "corn dodger," the "pone," and the "hoe cake." As much Indian meal as is wanted, with salt and sufficient water to knead the mass. This allowed to stand about twenty minutes, so that all the meal is thoroughly moistened. Part of this is made into balls, and thrown into a pot where bacon and cabbage (or greens) are boiling. By the force of the boiling water, these little balls are seen to pop up and down, and dodge about; hence the name "dodgers." If now some of the same dough be formed into a flat cake, say an inch thick, and placed on the hoe, this, held over hot coals until baked brown, gives the true "hoe cake." The remaining portion of dough is put in some iron utensil (skillet or pot) and the cover adjusted. The skillet is placed on live coals, which are also heaped upon its iron cover, and left to stand until the mass is properly baked. The cake is taken out by turning the skillet upside down, and constitutes the original type of "pone."

The Clerk's Mistake.

The woman with the solid, masterful tread stepped up to the counter of the West Fifth street family grocery and said calmly: "I bought ten pounds of toilet soap here six months ago," says the Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette*.

"Yes, ma'am," said the clerk, rubbing his hands in imaginary lather; "we keep the very best."

"But this soap that I got was full of grit"—

"You must be mistaken, ma'am"—

"Young man, I guess I know sand when I see it with my own eyes, and"—

"I mean you must have got the soap at some other place, ma'am, for we never have kept any such"—

"Young man, I guess I know where I buy my soap, and I"—

"It is impossible, ma'am, that you got it here, for"—

"Young man, I bought ten pounds of soap here six months ago, and that soap was so full of sand and grit that the boarders didn't use it up till this morning, and"—

"Very sorry, ma'am but we have never"—

"And I wanted to get twenty pounds more of the same identical kind, to last 'em through the Summer; but, of course, if you hain't got it, I'll have to go some place else to"—

But the clerk was around the counter, had her basket in one hand and an apologetic wave in the other:

"Beg pardon, ma'am—how many pounds did you say you wanted?"

She Set Him Right.

A confirmed old bachelor of most exemplary habits living in his own house, recently advertised for a hired girl. He received many letters, and finally selecting one which seemed to him about right, he invited the writer to call, and a very substantial woman of forty responded.

"You see, I want a careful woman in my house," he explained.

"I understand," she replied.

"She must cook, wash and iron, clean up the house, attend to my clothes, sew on buttons, do repairing, do the marketing, attend the door, pay the bills as they come in, and kindle my fire in the morning."

"Oh," she said, as she rose to depart, "you do not want a hired girl; what you want is a wife. Good morning," and she very politely and pleasantly walked out.

SULPHUR LEMONADE.

A Peanut Butcher Served a Thirsty Passenger Severely.

"When I was a lad I ran away from home like a good many other boys," remarked a lawyer to a Chicago *Journal* man, "and, as it was my ambition to go railroading, I became a peanut butcher on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, running out of Chicago. My great source of profit was lemonade, which was the chemical article. I reaped a big profit from the rounders who boarded the train and woke up in the morning with a large head and an inordinate thirst. I always placed these fellows, and when I came near them I would yell like a fiend: 'Ice cold lemonade! Best thing in the world to quench the thirst!'

"The reckless way these fellows drank chemical lemonade was something awful to contemplate; but I suppose their stomachs were trained to receive almost anything in the way of liquid, except water. Sometimes I would stay right by a group until my tank was empty, and well can I remember the expressions that lighted up their faces when they placed the glass against their parched lips and gratefully drank the contents and asked for more. But one day when the demand had been unusually good I jumped off the train at a station and ran to the town pump. Then when I was on the train again I put in the necessary amount of chemical mixture and started through the train shouting my wares.

"I approached a long, thin individual, whose eyes were not as clear as they might have been and whose hand shook as he held the morning paper and made a bluff at feeling first rate. He was the thirstiest-looking man I had seen for a long time, and I could tell that kind of people at a glance.

"Lemonade, sir?' I asked.

"'Lemonade?' he repeated. 'Well, I guess I will take a glass.'

"So I poured it out and he was so thirsty that he drank it without taking breath, and it fairly hissed as it went down his parching throat. The next moment he was sputtering and choking.

"'For mercy's sake, boy, is there a rat pickled in that?' he asked.

"I tasted it, and then found out that I had filled the tank at a sulphur spring. The combination of sulphur water and chemical lemonade was something awful, and I shall never forget the expression on his face when he took me to task."

Rapid Growth.

Ten years have passed since the Loch Leven trout were introduced into this country, and anglers say that they are likely to replace the common native brook trout. While the fishermen who have gained their love for angling by wading the Adirondack, Pennsylvania or New England streams, where the bright red and vermilion spotted trout were abundant, feel that there is no species on the face of the globe that can compare with the American, yet the large size of the European species makes him welcome. The rapid growth of the brown trout, and the remarkable size that those first brought over have attained, has shown that the fish adapt themselves to American streams. In some brooks where they have been introduced they have crowded out the original speckled inhabitants with the exception of the largest ones. With the pickerel devastating the Adirondack lakes, and the brown trout usurping the streams, there seems no place for the brook trout. To the angler the brown trout is satisfactory. They are a vigorous fish, and play well. In point of beauty, however, they are far inferior to the native American trout. The small fish are excellent eating, though many claim that the mountain trout are superior. If the brook trout are to go, however, the brown fellows will be a welcome substitute.

The Ravages of the White Ant.

The workers never venture in sight except in extreme cases. No one is ignorant of the terrible destruction these insects occasion to the works of man. Invisible to those whom they threaten, they push on to their galleries, to the very walls of their houses. They perforate the floors, the beams, the wood-work, the furniture, respecting always the surface of the objects attacked in such a manner that it is impossible to be aware of their hidden ravages. They even take care to prevent the buildings they eat away from falling, by filling up with mortar the parts they have hollowed out. But these precautions are only employed if the place seems suitable, and if they intend to prolong their sojourn there. In the other case they destroy the wood with inconceivable rapidity. They have been known in one night to pierce the whole of a table leg from top to bottom, and then the table itself, and then, still continning to pierce their way, to descend through the opposite leg, after having devoured the contents of a trunk placed upon the table.

Gained by Stratagem.

Finding it impossible to see the stage while the lady in front of him wore her large hat, Jones, in his most insinuating manner, asked her to remove it. "Take off my hat!" she exclaimed. "Why, what impudence! Of course I won't take off my hat." "Very well, madam," said the man, "I beg your pardon for asking the favor, but I rather think you will." At the end of the act the owner of the beribboned and heavily trimmed structure heard hoarse cries, such as "Take it off, you chump!" "Remove that hat, there!" "Take it off! Take it off!" It is quite needless to say that the hat immediately landed in the lady's lap. The gentleman leaned toward her, thanking her profusely. And the poor, imposed upon woman probably never found out that the man had put on his own silk hat, and that all the horrifying yells were aimed at him.

A WIFE'S RUSE.

A Crooked Mirror and a Man's Conscience Did the Work.

A St. Louis lady made a temperate man of her husband in a novel way, says the St. Paul *Globe*. For two or three years he was a good deal of a lark. Night after night he came home saturated. At length one night he reached home so drunk that he went to bed with his boots on. She resolved now to cure him at any cost, and soon had her plans laid. The next night he arrived home very drunk. The following morning he arose and looked in the large mirror in his room. His mouth was drawn out of shape, one cheek was a good deal higher than the other and both were swollen; one eye was popping out of his head and the other was sunken and drawn to twice its natural length; one ear sat on his neck and the other was split and stood almost on the top of his head.

"Such a fiendish picture as that I never saw before," muttered he.

Then he looked at the mirror to see that it was the same he had always used. It was the same frame and, as it was built in the wall, it could not have been changed. He called his wife into the room.

"For God's sake, Mary, what's the matter with the mirror?" he said.

"Why, nothing that I know of, dear."

"Just look in it! See!"

She looked in it and declared that she didn't see anything the matter with it.

"I've got em!" shouted he. "Send for a doctor!"

The doctor arrived, pronounced it a clear case and prescribed. The husband was placed in his wife's bed in another room and lay there a day or two. Before the physician permitted him to be out again he pledged her he would never drink again.

This was five years ago and he has kept his pledge faithfully. But it is doubtful if he knows that the mirror which frightened him so was an imperfect glass which had been put in the frame in place of the plate glass and that while he was lying in his wife's bedroom the plate was restored to its place.

The Walrus at Bay.

The sea-horse or walrus is a well-known inhabitant of the Arctic seas, and has fought many valiant fights against its enemy, man, the narration of which has thrilled boy readers over and over again in their favorite tales of adventure. In Cassell's serial edition of "Figuier's Mammalia," we find a passage giving some few interesting particulars about the methods of this amphibious and carnivorous creature, and from that source we have extracted the following:

"Naturally mild and inoffensive, the walrus becomes very bold when it is attacked and wounded. Under such circumstances it will fight with the utmost fury, and will show its desire for vengeance by all its actions. If on land, and consequently incapable of pursuing its enemies, its feeling of helplessness makes it utter furious cries; it tears up the soil with its tusks and attacks everything it meets with on its way. But to avoid being injured by it, after it is hurt, all that is necessary is for the hunters to keep at a respectful distance. In the sea, on the contrary, where it can display all its activity, the walrus is rather to be feared; so much the more so on account of the strict union in which it lives with its fellows, who never fail to come in great numbers to help any of their companions which are threatened with danger. They surround the boat, and try to sink it by running it through with their tusks, or capsize it by bearing with their whole weight upon its sides. Sometimes, indeed, they even try to board boats, much to the disgust of the sailors, who have no wish for such company. If the boats row off, they follow them for a long while, and only stop when they are out of sight. The walrus has to struggle not only against man, but also against the bears which inhabit the same latitudes. Although the white bears are provided with formidable means of attack, they do not always come out of the combat victorious. The deep wounds which they carry away with them after their battles with the walrus sufficiently attest the valor and power of the animals which they wished to make their victims."

Taken at His Word.

A lawyer who was cross-questioning some witnesses, and had done everything in his power to confuse them, brusquely asked them, when other methods failed, to "speak up louder."

The last man called, a burly countryman, decided that he would take the lawyer at his word, so in response to the first question, what his name was, he replied in a voice that reverberated through the building:

"John Brown, sir-r-r-r."

"I guess you've been drinking this morning," said the irate lawyer, sternly.

"Yes, sir-r-r-r," replied the witness, as though calling to a neighbor two miles distant.

"I thought so," said the lawyer triumphantly. "What did you take?"

"Coffee, sir-r-r-r," shouted the witness.

A burst of laughter from the courtroom disconcerted the lawyer for a time, but when the merriment had subsided he inquired, nothing daunted:

"I guess you had a little something else in your coffee, didn't you?"

"Yes, sir-r-r-r," still came the reply.

"Ah, now we're coming to it!" said the lawyer, rubbing his hands and winking to the jury. "Now, my good man, don't be afraid, but speak right out and tell the jury just what you had in your coffee."

The witness filled his lungs for a tremendous effort, and thundered:

"A spo-o-o-on, sir-r-r-r."

The court room, bench and bar were convulsed with laughter, and the b lgering lawyer lost his case.

A QUESTION OF HONOR.

In the Olden Times No Money Consideration Would Avail.

I had just thrown down a newspaper in disgust. What had aroused my wrath was the report of a suit for damages. The claim was $300,000. The charge was that of meddling with a wife's affections. This, I said to myself, is modern civilization. Such a thing would not have been possible in any other age. Two hundred years ago the offer of money in such a case would have been an insult irreparable, says a writer in the Washington *News*. To-day it is demanded as a right.

With that there came into my head an old story. It is now forgotten. The average modern cannot see the use of it. To his downright spirit and clubfooted intellect the story is ridiculous. But here it is.

One day in 1634 the Earl of Chandos was sitting at his wine in the Red Bull tavern. There were stories about the Earl and a certain Lady Leveson which it would not do to repeat. Some people have wondered a little at the indifference of Sir Robert Leveson. The Earl, however, on that day at the Red Bull appeared to be entirely at his ease. But suddenly Sir Robert Leveson came into the room. He walked over to the table at which the Earl was sitting and pointed to the tablecloth.

"My lord," said he, "that is a blue napkin lying there."

Lord Chandos looked up quickly and saw what he meant.

"I beg your pardon, Sir Robert, but it is a red napkin."

Sir Robert laughed. "Shall we fight upon that, Chandos?" said he.

"I will stand by my convictions," returned the Earl, smiling; "let us meet at sunrise."

They met and the Earl was slain by Sir Robert Leveson. To this day nobody knows a word more than what I have told. The seventeenth century did not advertise its wrongs.

Marriage by Capture.

Among savage tribes some very strange rules of etiquette appear to govern the matrimonial relationship. Etiquette prevents a Yoruba wife from either speaking to or even seeing her husband, if it can be avoided, and the rude Aleutian islanders have the same regulation about speaking. In parts of the Fiji Islands a husband and wife, if they wish to meet, must meet in secret; a similar secrecy is or was obligatory among the Circassians, and even among the Hottentots. But the African kingdom of Futa bears off the palm in these respects, if an old traveller is to be credited, who assures us that wives there were so bashful as never to let their husbands see them without a veil for three years after their marriage.

The same sort of feeling is manifest in other curious customs. Among the Esquimaux, even in cases where the course of true love ran its smoothest and accorded fully with parental settlements, certain old women had to be sent to drag the bride forcibly to her husband's hut, she being obliged, under the penalty of an ill name to make as if it went against the grain, and as if she was much ruffled at it. A Kamtchatkan girl—and the people of Kamtchatka are among the rudest of the earth—however well disposed she may be to her future spouse, makes it a point of honor to pretend to refuse him, and the form of force on his side and of resistance on hers has in any case to be regularly performed. And the wild tribe, the Hos of India, regard it as the correct thing for a wife to run away from her husband, and to tell her friends that she neither loves him nor will ever see him again, while he in his turn is expected to display great anxiety for his loss, and when he has found his wife after diligent search to carry her home again by main force.

Society.

Mrs. T. Hyphen-Hyll will give a dinner, to be followed by a dance, on the seventeenth. Mrs. Hyphen-Hyll's residence is one of the finest in the city and she moves exclusively in the most fashionable society. Her charming daughter, Gladys Hyphen-Hyll, never eats with her knife. Her grandfather, Mr. John Hill, preferred his knife to a fork, but in real breeding he was way ahead of his granddaughter.

The engagement is announced of Miss Houray Boyse to Mr. F. Eaglebeak-Browne. The Eaglebeak-Brownes attached the final e to their name nearly ten years ago, and deservedly rank high among our most fashionable families.

The engagement will soon be announced of the Marquis de Cherche Dot to Miss Bertha Bond, daughter of Mr. James Bond, of Idaho. The marquis is a young but partially decomposed representative of one of the old historic families of France.

Mr. G. Dobbes-Flynte's new riding boots are not entirely satisfactory, as one of them is too tight over the instep. The Dobbes-Flyntes are one of our oldest families, having held on to their money for nearly three generations.

Facts About the Papacy.

Leo is the 257th Pope. Twenty-four of his predecessors were Johns, 16 were Gregorrys, 14 Clements, 14 Benedicts, 13 Innocents, 12 Leos, 9 Piuses, 9 Bonifaces, 8 Pauls, 8 Urbans, 8 Alexanders, 10 Stephens, 6 Adrians and five each named Sextus, Nicholas, Martin and Celestine. In the earliest days of the church the prelates raised to the pontificate retained their own names but the custom of adopting the name of some predecessor has obtained for some centuries.

Fifteen of the Popes have been Frenchmen, 13 have been Greeks, 8 have been Syrians, 6 have been Germans, 5 Spaniards, 2 came from Africa, and 2 each from Savoy, England, Sweden, Dalmatia, Holland, Portugal, and Crete. Since 1523 all the Popes have been chosen from among the Italian Cardinals.

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No. 2,	" "	260,	" 300
No. 3,	" "	290,	" 600

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A good book is the best friend.—Tupper.

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